The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE

Greatest Clearing Sale

OF

HOSIERY

EVER KNOWN ON EARTH,

AT

"THE FAIR" of E. J. LEHMANN.

HOSIERY FROM

5 Cents to 35 Cents.

Former price from 25 Cents to $1.00.

10,000 SALES YESTERDAY—GO EARLY TODAY AND AVOID THE JAM.

E. J. LEHMANN, "The Fair,"

STATE, ADAMS, AND HARRISON-STS.

MANDEL BROTHERS

SPECIAL.

For Today Only.

WHITE LAWN

DRESSING SACQUE SALE.

We have decided to close out our entire stock of

Dressing Sacques

AT

98c Each.

FORMER PRICE

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50.

All will be offered

TODAY

At 98c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE FISHING-LINE.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs.

Morgan Park.

"He that dies pays all debts."

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Baltimore & Ohio Employes' Benefit Association.

Two Hundred Workmen Discharged Because of Their Views.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Prominent Denunciation of Clergyman by a Prominent Catholic Clergyman.

West Virginia Republicans Nominate a State Ticket—Harmony and Enthusiasm.

Tom Ewbanks Bottled Gas To Be Again the Toil of the Button Tribe.

THE STATE.

THE NATION.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE COURTS.

THE CITY.

SOCIETY.

RELIGIOUS SCRAPPLE.

PHILADELPHIA'S CROW CAUSE.

A GOOD RALLY FOR BLAINE.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Philadelphia Mercantile Circles Surprised by a Failure in the Wool Trade.

A. C. S. Harrison Puts In a Defense Through the Refusal of a Reporter.

The Bank Failure at Beall, Ind., Involving the Deposition of a Public Calamity.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 30.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia mercantile community was startled to-day by the announcement that the well-known wool house of Smith & Brother, a firm of sixteen years' high standing, had assigned. The assignment was made to Samuel Lee, of Samuel Lee & Co. The announcement caused intense surprise among the wool merchants. The liabilities are estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000, of which one-half is secured. The assets, the remainder being held by banks in various cities. The largest bills owing to-day were held in Philadelphia and Boston, and in the wool trade in Philadelphia it is considered a model among the failures which have taken place in this city. The assignment was brought about by the refusal of the banks to carry the firm any longer. The assignment was entirely unexpected by the trade, and the failure came as a surprise to the banks. The firm has been doing a large business, and was considered perfectly solvent. The assignment was made to Samuel Lee, of Samuel Lee & Co., and the assignee has already begun to realize on the assets. The firm has been in existence for sixteen years, and was considered perfectly solvent. The assignment was brought about by the refusal of the banks to carry the firm any longer

NEW YORK.

Fourth in the Career of William B. Astor, the Dashing Financier.

Fine for the Financial Relief of the Wabash—Death of Royal Phelps.

A Strict Watch Being Kept for Pauper Immigrants—Testimony in the Alvin Dixon Case.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

[SPECIAL TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

New York, July 30.—[Special.]—As the new-found light of facts already mentioned and the successive steps by the late employees of Wm. B. Astor's fire escapes of their dashing financier's use of the most peculiar that have marked the general run of speculation in Wall street, a gushing sycophantic, told story to a visit to the law office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 346 Broadway, informed the employees to be a good one, and, given a dress coat free by one of them, Bowery to convey of Wall street holdings in a fair speculation and a successful dealer in stock privileges, a large successful firm one of the conservative trust companies, and the owner of nearly $30,000,000 worth of property in Brooklyn, Astor was the double-capitalist known by the [illegible]

"I have always believed him to be a good man," said Henry Day, in speaking of Mr. Astor's ability.

"I know that he has made at least $100,000 on stock privileges within the last two years," volunteered a Wall street gossip and banker.

[illegible]

Mr. Astor does not seem to have realized the desperate plight he was in until Saturday morning, when he made a flying visit to and fro from this city. His brokers—Dr. Wolf & Simon—refused upon his making good some disputed shares of stock which he had placed with them as security. During the last two or three days of last week Astor's grave fear was several stocks, and Friday, upon the ground for more, he wrote a check for nearly $50,000 on the Bowery Fire Insurance. He had previously given the fire good stocks as that company, but the two now passed into the possession of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Astor's account with the Bowery Fire Insurance Company showed a balance to his credit of $50,000 on July 1. On July 2 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 3 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 5 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 7 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 9 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 11 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 13 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 15 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 17 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 19 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 21 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 23 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 25 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 27 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 29 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. On July 31 he drew a check for $50,000, leaving a balance of $1,000.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegal]

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

TO RELIEVE OUR GREAT CITIES.

The attention of States and Lower Cities is directed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S General yesterday. It is an armory of facts and arguments in support of the Republican administration. It appeals to the reason, not only through the perfect matter it contains, but through many illustrations and cartoons which primarily address the eye, and will be useful in helping doubtful voters over to the Republican side. It embraces a number of valuable specialties, discussions, and a complete summary of the political news of the week. We believe that no more interesting weekly newspaper will be issued during the campaign. We have taken pains to preserve the plates of this edition, which will be furnished to clubs in quantities on application at the rate of $5 per 100.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will be sent from now till after election for 50 cents for single copies, or five copies to one address for $2.

Of the time of this week 75,000 copies have already been printed and sold.

SAMUEL FIELDEN died in New York City yesterday at the age of 75.

A MASS MEETING of workers has been called for to-morrow at St. Petersburg and Cracow, Russia.

GEORGE BANCROFT'S LIFEWORK, an English writer on college and geology, died yesterday.

THE Village of Loving, Tex., except the railroad depot, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

JAMES HOPKINS & SON of Philadelphia have failed; liabilities, $30,000; assets not determined.

THERE IS the sum of $25,000 now on deposit for a membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

IT is reported that Chaussepied, the French fugitive, and a Dignity named Adams are about to fight a duel.

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM of Boston has accepted the Chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

A NEW YORK STR. CORPORATION & Forwarding, will ship 40,000 more tickets and 100,000 Marine tickets to Chicago.

THREE large building lots of New York have reverted to the Bennetts of the retiring Archbishop for nine hours' work per day.

GEORGE PEABODY JOHNS-DAVIS-WILLIAMSON, now Lieut. U. S., yesterday in his 82d year. He wrote a history of Dublin County.

THOMAS HUGHES, President of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, is dying at Morristown, N. J., at Bright's disease of the kidneys.

CONGRESS, the Boston Secretary of the Irish Fraternities, has been arrested for libel on the different charges of immoral and blasphemous practices.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, Exiled of Russia has refused to accept the loan for the payment of the Chinese indemnity for the Long-Sun after buying any 1.

GEORGE D. WISE has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the West Virginia District. He was elected two years ago by a majority of 6,000.

THE Chicago-Lowry (Ariz.) Republican Convention have delegates to the Congressional Convention of the district to vote for the nomination of Col. Dunbrack.

THE bank in succession of Mr. Edward J. Hulbert the retail son of Oliver Wendell Holmes. The deposit will be the first private account of Charles Sumner.

THE FRENCH QUESTION, that Italian question have failed to support a compromise Anglo-French plan for Egypt in the conference now in session at London. The compromise proposes to effect to restore the tribute on the Egyptian debt one-half of 1 per cent.

LORD ALEXANDER CHURCHILL and the Marquis of Salisbury have at the ends by that they will address a Tory meeting at Manchester Aug. 4 from the same platform.

THE Democrats of the York Sixth Pennsylvania District have nominated Hiden Tyler Kennedy for Congress. Mr. Kennedy is at present Congressman-at-Large from the State.

A CHURCH controversy of the Greek Church, headed a mob which attacked the Jews at Wilnah, Russia, yesterday. The military dispersed the mob and made some arrests. Unfortunately the priest escaped.

THE Mails of Despatch is an Irish agent. This fact he has not achieved a victory himself, but more he has found that two Gustine has captured Harlan, and that he has sent a man to find out whether the report is true.

ACCORDING to a dance issued at Oxford yesterday Cobden might also be expected for the future at 50 per cent of the former duty. This has need not be paid on expected freight guarantees are given for payment at some future time.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the King of the Belgians will range today. The Shah's servants, by the way, has joined the Good Templars, and wears the blue ribbon. From the date of his arrival in London until he took the pledge he was on a spree.

THE annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will be held in this city Aug. 3 and 4. Archbishop Purcell will preside, and several prelates, including Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishops Spalding, Watterson, and Ireland, will attend.

THE National Labor Convention which was to reassemble in this city yesterday passed a fiasco. The delegates who came from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and other States returned home disgusted on finding that the convention had been postponed.

FREDERICK WHITNEY, a 16-year-old boy, fatally shot his stepfather, Joel Lewis, a farmer living near Shelbyville, Ind., Tuesday night. Lewis had quarreled with his wife and tried to get into a house where she was visiting. Wright resisted Lewis, and in doing so fired the fatal shot.

THE Republican County Central Committee met yesterday, but instead appointing a committee to attend to the matter of fixing up headquarters nothing was done. The committee failed to agree as to prominent Republicans who should be asked upon to assist in campaign work.

DAVIS, Egan, and McDonnell, alleged dynamiters, were placed on trial at Warwick, England, yesterday, on the charge of having explosives in their possession. McDonnell pleaded guilty to the charge of treason-felony, etc. Daly and Egan pleaded not guilty. Daly will defend himself.

A CHICAGO youth named Henry Upmeier took home an unexploded shrapnel recently. He would not open it. His mother tried a hammer on it. The result exploded, fatally injuring Mrs. Upmeier and her 12-year-old daughter Ida. A son, Charles, a boy of 5, was severely hurt.

JAMES C. MACDONALD, one of the defendants in the Queen Isbel outrage case, is about to begin suit against the members of the Christian County mob who threatened to hang him, and who actually put a rope around his neck, soon after the outrage for which he was afterwards tried had been committed.

IN the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., yesterday it was decided that the City of Litchfield should pay $12,000 on the bonds held by C. W. Bailey and the Holly Manufacturing Company for water-works contract there. The court decided that the bonds were a lien on the works and that they could be sold under it.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, a West Side carpenter, has entered suit against Isaac Pitcher, a grocer doing business at No. 100 West Madison street in this city, claiming $25,000 on account of Pitcher's alleged alienation of the affections of Allen's wife from him. Mr. Pitcher and Mrs. Allen both assert that there is no justification for the suit.

THE Chicago grain markets were quiet and weaker yesterday. Wide provisions were steady, except that pork was lower. Wheat and barley closed 1 cent lower than the previous day, corn ½ cent lower, and oats ½ cent lower. The receipts of corn alone were smaller at this point, but rather large at St. Louis, Toledo, and on the seaboard.

AT a conference of English Liberal members of Parliament held in London yesterday a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. John Morley declaring "the habit and disregard shown by the House of Lords for the will of the people" as "odious and unjustifiable." A resolution favoring the reform of the Lords was also adopted.

THE visitors epidemic at Venice and Marseilles continues to abate. There were only two deaths at the former city and twelve at the latter Tuesday night. The disease has made its appearance in various villages adjacent to the two cities, and appears to be gaining in area what it is losing in intensity. There were but eight deaths at Marseilles yesterday.

MR. J. B. C. ROBINSON, the swindling ex-Comptroller, broken and restive, feels greatly oppressed that his pal back should be placed at so high a figure. He says his back would have acted though but for the Pinkerton & Hedge failure. He has great confidence that the world will look upon him as an honest man. The change of administration, he says, will fall through.

A MEETING of the Democratic Publicity Committee called on ex-Gov. Hendricks at Saratoga late yesterday and informed him of his nomination by the party for the Vice-Presidency. Col. Vilas made the notification speech. Mr. Hendricks, of course, gladly accepted it, a speech in which he referred to the possibility of his resting vote in the Indiana Legislature.

THE Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, a Catholic priest of Jamestown, N. Y., contributes to a local journal a strong protest against the candidacy of Grover Cleveland. The Rev. Doctor opposes him, Dr. McGlynn says, solely in the duty of every religious and educational journal to ignore the election and to demand his withdrawal from the contest. He sees with Cleveland's record to private life no room for doubting at the hands of the American people. "The religious and moral character of our life can be correctly to an end of such a church." The Christian Church of the country must endorse the sole view. Upon its response the treatment accorded to James Gen. Fisher Schuyler stirred the Democrats to withdraw their candidate and to substitute Stephen Seymour in the place.

A PARIS circular has made to assassinate M. Grevy, Chief of the La Cocarde (Paris) police, yesterday morning. As he was on opening of his house he was assailed by a man who thumped him with heavy sticks. The aggressor fled, pursued by a crowd, which gave him a severe beating. The police are not inclined to consider the matter serious, but it caused no sensation in the city.

A BILL double has the Parliament of France passed a dispersion, authorizing the courts to grant divorces for adultery, cruelty, conspiracy of criminal crimes, and conviction of criminal crimes, and also for mutual consent after seven years of marriage. The law does not apply to Catholics, who do not recognize divorce.

DR. A. B. SMITH, secret agent of the Treasury Department, appointed to investigate charges preferred in the Erie (Pa.) district against the management of the Life-Saving Service and Mr. Kimball, the general superintendent, reports that the charges are unfounded, that they originated with a rival railroad in which, and that the service is, generally speaking, the most efficient in the world.

FURTHER investigation shows that the Cashier of the Continental Bank at Enid, Ok., will exceed $100,000. The small vote of the saddle has not been discovered, but it is known that they will go to anything near the amount of the defalcation. The bills are to be fully met. Nearly all the private and public money of the district was lodged in the bank. The losses will fall to the depositors of several public notes which gave preference to the payee of the check. Threats of personal violence against the cashier of the bank continue to be thrown out.

DR. SQUIER, the Veterinary Surgeon of the Department of Agriculture, says he has no doubt that Texas fever is the result of the yearly annually sending Southern cattle northward. Cleveland himself has not to any degree suffered his mouth as a stock party man. It is difficult to see why any Republican should desert their party to vote for him if he will not abandon his party and ally himself to pro-himself in sympathy with independent voters.

MR. Cleveland's speech of acceptance is done for, for the Independent Democrats, the election of "Blue" Devoss as Chairman of the Tribune Committee being done No. 1.

BLAZES IN NEW YORK.

MR. HORACE GREELEY, who is a resident of Chappaqua, has been in New York for more than one week looking over the political field with special reference to Blaine's prospects in that important State, and has sent to his paper, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, the result of his observations. All the elements of the election, the Independent movement, as well as the Republican and Democratic, have contributed to him and compared in nothing as his report, and his decision is that Blaine will carry the State by a large majority.

MR. GREELEY has the Independent movement "appears more formidable when viewed from a distance than close at hand," and that there is not one of the Platform who is not suffering in his feelings and his business from the storm he has taken. If this be so now at the very close of the campaign, what will it be in the heat of the fight, when their foes arise, the Democrats, under the lead of Speechless Hewitt, have brought any one of their candidates inside of Great and compelling? The election of Hewitt or the Chairman of the National Committee and of Cleveland's choice will involve the rob of the same carriage methods in the district represented, and will compel the Platform to submit to every one of the acts of which they have complained, and to witness silently the violation of every principle of reform which they have so ostentatiously championed. In stating this branch of the subject Mr. Greeley says:

Every county Republican Committee in New York where they exist is at work as it never was before, and the Democrats are doing the same thing. Democratic meetings are being held in every county in the State, and the Democratic leaders are visiting different parts of the State. Democratic clubs are being formed in every city, town and village, and the Democrats are making every effort to get out a full vote. Democratic papers are publishing editorials and articles urging the Democrats to work and vote, and the Democratic State Committee is sending out documents and circulars in every direction. The Democrats are making every effort to get out a full vote. Democratic papers are publishing editorials and articles urging the Democrats to work and vote, and the Democratic State Committee is sending out documents and circulars in every direction. The Democrats are making every effort to get out a full vote.

The Democratic watch, on the other hand, is dull to be of the most serious kind, and its observations confirm the reports which are particularly neutral of the widespread and intense dissatisfaction with Cleveland among the Irish and all classes of working-men. "Democracy, tempered and controlled by the anti-rent, emerges from the convention practical to help the party, and would have authority exerted to control," Mr. Raymond has the authority of the most intimate letters of the truth-tellers for saying that the letter of acceptance will fail Cleveland, that he never sympathy with the laborers, and "that he has given signs that cannot be mistaken not ignored that he is with the monopolists." So far as the Irish are concerned, he finds that they will "go for Blaine with a more decided movement than is seen anywhere else. This is supported by a thousand signs, and there is no longer any doubt that it will be put to the test." The personal animosities which have been aroused are beginning to unite Democrats who were not before, and are being united in a serious way by Grand Democrats, who begin to feel that Cleveland as the leader must get more attention to such damaging counts, and yet dread to have a earlier investigation by which all the masks are given an opportunity.

As the result of all these obstacles which he is Cleveland's way, embarrassed difficulties on the one hand, glowing out of his public career, and embarrassment and mortification at the exhibition of his nature of private life, Mr. Greeley says that "people are rapidly losing the habit of regarding Blaine as already elected," and that "the machinery of Cleveland has generally ceased to have a harmonious organization." He says the best informed in New York and they claim that Blaine will have a majority in New York City over Cleveland, and that in the country he will have unparalleled popularities. In point of fact, they claim that there is no State as sure for him as New York, which of itself settles the result of the November election.

NEW YORK BANK REVISION.

Among a number of changes proposed in the rules governing the associated banks of New York City, the most important is that which provides that "no member of the New York Clearing-House Association shall pay interest upon or allow compensation to depositors after Jan. 1, 1885." This rule was adopted at a meeting of the association, but is subject to a confirmation of the banks individually—a majority thereof, the present indications it shall take effect. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether or not the banks will confirm the action of the Clearing-House Association. Mr. Sackett, President of the Fourth National Bank, says that step was out of the usual given banks have been to the habit of paying interest on deposits, and he believes that a majority will be disposed to continue that policy. At the same time, the new rule was recommended by all the members of the committee under the Sherman, and the majority thereof at a specially-called meeting of the association showed a fair sentiment that the practice of paying interest on deposits will be continued.

Paying interest on deposits is supported here by individuals opposed to such banking principles. Experience has proved that it cannot be done without jeopardizing the safe course. A bank which gave interest on a large line of deposits is compelled to seek investments the rate of interest from 6 cents to two cent and the security is held for an paying interest to return principle the closing of many of hazardous loans which would be otherwise rejected. In the case of the New York banks the competition has been especially injurious to all parties concerned. The effect of interest on balances has induced the banks to all pay the banks to have as much money on deposit in New York as they can make. This practice has given New York a much larger deal of transitory funds than the legitimate business can use. Banks, the banks are compelled to put their money out at call where it is kept subject, because the country banks may demand it at any moment. The result has been to give a large speculative fund to Bank those which encouraged and facilitate stock-gambling. When circumstances and public conditions to restore the New York Banks are in part. That money is taxed on security which is for hours may fall below the face of the loan. The country banks likewise demand and call for their money. A money panic ensues, the banks are found to report in the form of certificates or some other method

THE DOOLEY SHIPPING BILL.

The Dingley Shipping bill, passed at the last session of Congress, does not yet seem very sanguine to give much satisfaction to nations, though the measure was originated and passed in that interest. Several interesting have made of late as to its practical effect and operation, particularly with regard to the vessel which carries to Philadelphia in connection with the change of the office of the city Illinois to engage exclusively in a voyage to Liverpool, a matter which has not been to the closely understood, we may refer to some of the clauses of the bill to ease of explanation.

One of the provisions of the bill authorizes the officers of a vessel to stop a case at either end of a voyage, instead of tying for the round trip as before; and the officers of the Illinois took advantage of this by refusing to take back their vessel except at a reduction of wages for the whole voyage. The case naturally took umbrage at this, sensitive as he engaged in Liverpool cheaper than they can be had here, and refused. The officers endeavored to get their places, but were unable to do so, and were obliged to take their old berth at the old rates and on the old system. Undoubtedly the action of the officers was in the nature of an imposition upon the case, as it was a case of the provisions of the bill to bring their wages for the whole trip at the desired of wages prevailing in Liverpool; but, as the shares in this instance, the officers have the remedy in their own hands. The provision was intended to benefit them by giving them from the desires of the ship-owners who have in the habit of getting them hastily to sea to them and then delaying them for the round trip in order to profit them and have them at their mercy when they returned.

Nearly all the provisions of the bill but the dues and to have caused[1] of protest either from owners and inspectors. For instance, a dozen any persons, except certain designated officials, from boarding incoming ships, which was intended to head off the swarms of boarding-house keepers and runners who have been in the habit of boarding vessels to make sure of their victims when they arrive. In one further the purpose of any entrance wages, which was inserted in the interest to keep the sailors from being defrauded by the land-sharks who until then were to spend their money before they have earned it, and then get them into their power for the return trip. Another provision forbids masters of vessels from, saving and compels to deliver boarding houses to every, as these boarding-house keepers charge the sailors a heavy fee, besides getting a fee on their wages. The case of these ships are inconvenient, and no class in the community is so easy a victim to fraud and imposition as the sailor-boy. The New York Tribune, which has been investigating the subject, says that the principal obstacle to the enforcement of the bill are made to shipping agents, "who are deprived of the assistance they have hitherto collected, and to boarding-house keepers who, unable to collect the indebtedness due to them by the sailors, because of the abolition of the advance wages system, are unwilling to let them go at any rate." There, as this is the reason which the shipowners assign before every, it has been difficult to obtain every, the argument advanced by the Tribune and[2].

The boarding-house runners and shipping agents have had a difficult to obtain every [illegible] and [illegible] being compelled to [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Record of the Cholera's Progress in the South of France.

A Report that Gordon Has Captured Berber—The Egyptian Financial Problem.

General Boulanger Not at Guernsey—Prince Bismarck—The Philadelphia Gridiron.

THE CHOLERA.

Paris, July 30.—Twelve deaths from cholera occurred at Marseilles last night and ten at Toulon. The fear of the epidemic is causing many persons to quit Marseilles. Three hundred fugitives have arrived here during the last two days.

At Marseilles only one death occurred between 9 a. m. and noon.

There have been eight deaths from cholera at Marseilles this week. The outlook continues favorable. Business there today was quiet save for the Paris fugitives at the city gates, where discharges occur, and many remain in the hospital.

There have been twenty-two deaths from cholera at Marseilles and eight at Arles during the twenty-four hours ended at 9 p. m. today.

Arrivals at shelters made in the hospitals at Toulon today: Admissions, 11; discharges, 11; deaths, 4; under treatment, 107. The visit of a deputation of the German Left to the Chamber of Deputies excited frequent comment at Toulon. This fact gave rise to a report to the Department of the Var.

IN SPAIN.

A cold form of cholera has appeared in St. Sebastian and at Chadorf and other towns in Austria. The sanitary conditions of Bohemia, Austria, is bad.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has prescribed medical certificates over the frontier route from Italy.

THE RIVIERA EPIDEMIC.

There have been thirty deaths at Nimes from the cholera plague.

APPREHENSION OF THE CZAR'S VISIT.

At Marseilles the acts of nations has been prohibited. The shutter is opening to give what it is hoping to naturally. It has made its appearance in several villages previously exempt.

PARIS.

At 2 o'clock in the Empire of San Francisco, Rome, two commercial trade products for cholera patients were received. A case of cholera has appeared near Lyons.

ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos, July 30.—At Rosh, the worst has been shown experts, who has been visiting the infected districts, has authorized a report to Spaniards. In Rosh violence prevails the cause of pestilence shown by the English Government in taking measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic should the disease appear in England. In Rosh advises the precaution measures against all ports sailing from England.

SPANISH.

Madrid, July 30.—A week's quarantine will be imposed against vessels arriving from Rosh, Montevideo, in consequence of the large death and Spain.

DEATH

a person that entered the cholera

Cadiz, July 30.—The Duke of Tetuan has greater fear a report has reached that city that from Gordon has captured Berber. The Duke, on receipt of the news was an official to that to ascertain the truth of the report.

A CASE OF CHOLERA.

Gibraltar, July 30.—The Governor, Admiral, and Garrison Surgeon to the Spanish Government with regard a subjunction on the Egyptian question. The terms of the ultimatum are that a subjection of one-half of 1 per cent to the interest on the Egyptian debt shall be made if the revenue derived from the land and that such Egyptian officials, Englishmen, the French Government, such a fact adherent to the convention on the French terms.

A ROYAL RETREAT

at Cadiz Place of Confinement.

Constantinople, July 30.—A number of rural Bashaws are to be sent to Constantinople early in August. The Czar and Czarina of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the King and Queen of Greece, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are invited to be present at the occasion. Efforts are making to induce the Duke of Cumberland to assign his claims to the throne of Hanover and accept the terms of land by the Emperor of Germany.

FRENCH DISLOYALTY.

a commercial "secret" point.

Lyonnais, July 30.—Prince Napoleon held his first day yesterday since the death of his father at Via Servidore Monday to attended the wedding of his youngest daughter. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks, after which the guest had supper. The wedding breakfast was served by two o'clock. The bridegroom received and their gifts, and expect to make the prince tour of the different principalities. Their wardrobe for the occasions of their wedding and their subsequent tour were valued at phenomenal sheltered to using most in the principal shops. The whole event, however, was accompanied as to have attracted little attention in the streets. Napoleon and his son-in-law, Prince Victor, were the only members of both Napoleonic and Prince Jerome's families present at the ceremony. The bridegroom's father, Prince Napoleon, was absent from the wedding, and the bridegroom's mother, Princess Clotilde, was also absent. Prince Victor, the bridegroom, is the son of Prince Napoleon, and is the grandson of the late Emperor Napoleon.

THE CHOLERA.

Rome, July 30.—The mortality in the Cholera and precautions was unchecked today. Every and has consequent to put a great alarm again from Naples.

SERVIAN TRIAL.

Belgrade, July 30.—Queen Natalie, the former wife of King Milan of Servia, has arrived at Semlin, Hungary, from Vienna, and will proceed to Belgrade to-day. She will be tried by a court-martial on charges of conspiracy against the King.

ANARCHY.

Madrid, July 30.—A week's quarantine will be imposed against vessels arriving from

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican County Central Committee Organizes for the Campaign.

Delegates to the Labor Convention Disgusted—Seeking Out After County Offices.

Parties to Run as Opposition to the Turning Motor Activity in the Work.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

THE RANSOM EXPOSURE.

DISAPPOINTED DELEGATES.

RAILROADS.

Commissioner Fink Coaching Into the Grand Trunk Managers Regarding the Rate-Bond Pool.

A New Line to Be Built to Kenosha, Wis.—The Atlantic and Pacific—The Railroad Bond Investment.

A DAILY SCORE.

THE TURF.

Lee Walker, Ajax, Fred, Rosalie, Gloria A., and Billy Gleason the Winners at Chicago.

Yesterday in the Rain at Crosscut—The Ice Rain and Hailstorm—The Summary.

Yesterday in the Rain and Mud at the Driving Park.

The remaining weather bulletins of the Chicago Jockey Club ended a day in the track mud and completed, as the entire program was carried out to the finish. A regular rain storm had set in. There were about 10 people on the grounds and Agnes, Ajax and Bill Gleason were the horses to select their choice from. The management offered to refund the money to those who had entered the Scavenger stakes to witness the race, and three of the five owned in the race took it, a fourth refused to witness the race, and the fifth, Agnes, by some mistake, was not notified that the race was off, and ran it, and won it, and got the money. The first race was for a purse of $500, for all ages; and only two started, Ajax and Billy Gleason. Ajax was a big favorite in the betting, because he was sent a long distance in front of his opponent, who threw one shoe and limped in the last half of the race. The second race was for the Scavenger stakes, for all ages, and only three started, Rosalie, Gloria A. and Fred. Rosalie was a big favorite in the betting, because she had defeated Gloria A. in a hard race a few days before, and Fred was considered a very poor horse. Rosalie won the race easily, Gloria A. second, Fred third. The third race was for all ages, and only four started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason, Rosalie and Gloria A. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third, Gloria A. fourth. The fourth race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The fifth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The sixth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The seventh race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The eighth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The ninth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The tenth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third.

Yesterday in the Rain at Crosscut—The Ice Rain and Hailstorm—The Summary.

Yesterday in the Rain and Mud at the Driving Park.

The remaining weather bulletins of the Chicago Jockey Club ended a day in the track mud and completed, as the entire program was carried out to the finish. A regular rain storm had set in. There were about 10 people on the grounds and Agnes, Ajax and Bill Gleason were the horses to select their choice from. The management offered to refund the money to those who had entered the Scavenger stakes to witness the race, and three of the five owned in the race took it, a fourth refused to witness the race, and the fifth, Agnes, by some mistake, was not notified that the race was off, and ran it, and won it, and got the money. The first race was for a purse of $500, for all ages; and only two started, Ajax and Billy Gleason. Ajax was a big favorite in the betting, because he was sent a long distance in front of his opponent, who threw one shoe and limped in the last half of the race. The second race was for the Scavenger stakes, for all ages, and only three started, Rosalie, Gloria A. and Fred. Rosalie was a big favorite in the betting, because she had defeated Gloria A. in a hard race a few days before, and Fred was considered a very poor horse. Rosalie won the race easily, Gloria A. second, Fred third. The third race was for all ages, and only four started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason, Rosalie and Gloria A. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third, Gloria A. fourth. The fourth race was for a purse of $500, for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The fifth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The sixth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The seventh race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The eighth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The ninth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third. The tenth race was for all ages, and only three started, Lee Walker, Billy Gleason and Rosalie. Lee Walker was a favorite in the betting, and won the race easily, Billy Gleason second, Rosalie third.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Union Loyal Clubs to Be Revived—Murder and Prospective Lynching.

Attempt to Assassinate a Chief of Police—Death of Charles Dillof Keller.

A Farmer Fatally Wounded by His Rogues—Proposed National Baptist Campaign—Drought in Michigan.

ILLINOIS.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

LAKE MARINE.

Chart Without Reports Only Three Lights Left by the U. S. Lighthouse Inspectors.

Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, Recommends Harbor Improvements.

The Welland Canal to Be Immediately Deepened—Notes on the Busy Commercial Rivers.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE LOCAL STOCK BOARD.

Exposition Concerts

BASE BALL

ADONIS!

Battle of Gettysburg.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Celestin Dunning returned from Michigan yesterday.

Gov. D. H. Pierce of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Dr. Richard Schneider of Cologne, Germany, is at the Palmer.

Congressmen S. S. Ellis of Mount Morris, Ill., and Capt. Henry Wagner, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. S. Lothian was one of the passengers on board the Cunard liner Oregon which arrived from York yesterday morning two days past. He will spend the summer holiday in England and on the Continent.

IN GENERAL.

Mayor Harrison goes to De Kalb Saturday to make a speech.

Larry Cooper was indicted yesterday for the murder of Alexander Arnot and Charles Bailey.

S. G. Paine, formerly city chamberlain, was sent to the Penitentiary from for a month by congress of the city, by Justice C. J. White.

Michael Slack was held to $500 bail by United States Commissioner Hoyne for selling liquor without paying the special United States tax.

It was found necessary yesterday to issue the northern segment of the new Rush street bridge slightly. All the work on the north approach was completed at 4 o'clock last night, and the structure is now ready for traffic.

The Cumberland Gun Club met last evening at the Sherman and authorized the Board of Managers to issue new memberships to 200 additional names of men in the foreground sections adjoining the grounds now owned by the club.

Suits were commenced against eight south Englewood residents yesterday morning early in Justice Eglin's office by Constable Bernard Ryan to collect fines for dumping explosives in the streets, and the hearings will be continued to the present week.

Lieut. Schmidt, the city Rush was a large contributor at Battle Row concert on the Lake Front yesterday afternoon to the evening entertainment over 2,000. The performances in question just occupied favorably with those of other similar entertainments given here.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Brunner, optician, No. 48 Madison street (Tacoma Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 67°; 10 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 77°; 2 p. m., 80°; 4 p. m., 80°; 6 p. m., 80°; 8 p. m., 77°; 10 p. m., 74°; 12 p. m., 72°; 2 a. m., 70°; 4 a. m., 68°; 6 a. m., 67°. Maximum, 8 a. m., 80.25°; 4 p. m., 80.25°.

Terrence Tracey, the German boy cripple who has found friendship ready again in the home of Lewis Clay in the rooms with a home in his home, died at the County Hospital during yesterday afternoon, the occasional convalescence in the left. It should be brought that he received no relief.

About a dozen medical practitioners who have been viewing the hotel have been noticed in the grand jury yesterday. Several grand names have leaked into the matter, but none may come to light, and it was reported from the jury-room that the jury would be back on Wednesday next and finish the work of the present term.

The Committee on Fire and Water will meet at 2 o'clock. Besides attorneys, and consider the responsibility among the several contractors for damages growing out of the excavation of buildings, the existing ordinance governing the work further on the matter, all interested are invited to attend.

C. W. Paine was fined $50 by Justice C. J. White for failing to put in good ventilators openings in the 100 and 102 North Halsted street, for which he is agent. Henry Dunn, property-man of the Academy of Music, was fined $50 for placing a scenic bridge in violation of the ordinance forbidding it.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Douglass received guests at their friends yesterday at the residence of William D. Gaskill, No. 111 Monroe street, last evening. Mr. Douglass leaves this morning for Battle Creek, Mich., where he delivers an address on the anniversary of the British emancipation of slaves.

It was stated in Saturday's Tribune that Mrs. Catherine Dorrington, the deserted wife of George Dorrington, had been dead 20 and sued by Justice White for entering a disturbance with her former husband and his present wife, who succeeded to possession of it by desertion. She was only fined $5, however, and appealed to the Criminal Court.

Mrs. Mary Hamill, who has been active in organizing Institutes of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, a Jewish association for the education and protection of the race all over the world, will be in Chicago in a few days to establish a branch. She is now in Minneapolis. The society was founded in Paris twenty-five years ago, and has since completed, Members of Monsieur of France.

Inspector Wilson found a lot of bad gloves in front of Porter Bros.' store on South Water street yesterday, and told the firm to not have gloves offering them for sale. One of the Porters said he had enough goods to sell and couldn't be sold such stuff. It was found to be the property of a gentleman named S. J. Goodwin, who had bought his own pair but a few days ago, and Wilson accordingly discharged him.

Judge Barnes last evening committed yesterday to await the indictment against Charles Brennan, Philips, who, it is charged, criminally assaulted Lucy Hughes, a respectable girl living in the South Park and Cottage Grove Avenue line, July 9. Brennan put a description against the girl, and an indictment was returned by the Grand Jury for the prisoner. The action was based on the ground that the girl was not a virgin at the time of the assault. Judge Barnes committed the deputy.

Policemen were scarce during the day in the city yesterday. The only force on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad carried out boats at Lake to Lincoln Park, where the various posts of the Fraternal Association are holding their picnic. Over 5,000 tickets had been sold, and the excursions for the members, their families, and police officers of Lincoln and other west side stations. Most of the force detailed for duty, however, went to Riverview with the order of the day.

Notwithstanding the strict ordinance after May 1, and also not entitled to a return, even under application for the same as soon as the City Collector's office to refer that there cannot be occasion. If the state proves to be of right, a number that the removal may not be to them, but it will be taken as such in contempt of the municipal courts. The officers of a corporation are in the habit to make such acts, and no punishment sufficient is required by the police will be made in every case.

Considerable was made yesterday about the dumping of several loads of ashes between Chicago avenue and Division streets, and the police are looking for the offending scavengers. "The ashes," said Commissioner Ely, "are being labeled here to prevent people from filling up their lots with ashes, and we have been unable to find out who is doing it. We have been told that it is the Lincoln Park Commissioners, but we have not been able to find out. We have also been told that it is the Chicago Avenue Improvement Association

THE CHOLERA.

The Epidemic of 1866 in Chicago Described by One Who Went to It.

How the Best Points Influence in Spreading the Disease—Incidents of the Plague.

Correspondents Set Forth Their Views and Incidentally Pronounce Rightsguide Dr. Lees a Charlatan.

THE EPIDEMIC OF '66.

[illegible]

Charles Rogers, of No. 108 West Randolph street, was an officer of the city Health Department during the cholera epidemic of 1866, and one of the few to who were compelled by the press of business to remain in their posts when the panic came. His record was like unto having been in charge of one of the regiments which did such hard fighting during the war. Mr. Rogers took to a good position to look upon the horrors, at close range, and his recollections possess a keen interest. The region of which he had charge was designated to a North Side district, but his observations were at the time that going with the others, and in the absence of the proper means for any systematic sanitary work were interrupted by whatever comes into one's head to do best. In this way Mr. Rogers, in charge of the wagons and a general knowledge of the progress of the contagion in all parts of the city. The wagons were well known to most people, and at the commencement along the line to attract a great crowd. Accordingly, the vehicle was supplied with advertisements of all kinds. Wines merchants sent a cartoon over special to the sick and dying, a coffin and undertaker for the dead. This trap soon attracts him as a patient, and was unfortunately quickly [illegible] to a coffin in the hospital. To avoid [illegible] the public and properly carried under [illegible] Rogers, but it was many occasions, [illegible] to enter dwellings and carry out quietly corpses that [illegible] of others. Frequently [illegible] Rogers would enter a house and find [illegible] dead and dying. Most quietly he would [illegible] the dead and carry them out, and then [illegible] the dying. Many times [illegible] that a patient was unfortunately [illegible] to a coffin in the hospital. To avoid [illegible] the public and properly carried under [illegible] Rogers, but it was many occasions, [illegible] to enter dwellings and carry out quietly corpses that [illegible] of others. Frequently [illegible] Rogers would enter a house and find [illegible] dead and dying. Most quietly he would [illegible] the dead and carry them out, and then [illegible] the dying. Many times [illegible]

[illegible] Rogers, of No. 108 West Randolph street, was an officer of the city Health Department during the cholera epidemic of 1866, and one of the few to who were compelled by the press of business to remain in their posts when the panic came. His record was like unto having been in charge of one of the regiments which did such hard fighting during the war. Mr. Rogers took to a good position to look upon the horrors, at close range, and his recollections possess a keen interest. The region of which he had charge was designated to a North Side district, but his observations were at the time that going with the others, and in the absence of the proper means for any systematic sanitary work were interrupted by whatever comes into one's head to do best. In this way Mr. Rogers, in charge of the wagons and a general knowledge of the progress of the contagion in all parts of the city. The wagons were well known to most people, and at the commencement along the line to attract a great crowd. Accordingly, the vehicle was supplied with advertisements of all kinds. Wines merchants sent a cartoon over special to the sick and dying, a coffin and undertaker for the dead. This trap soon attracts him as a patient, and was unfortunately quickly [illegible] to a coffin in the hospital. To avoid [illegible] the public and properly carried under [illegible] Rogers, but it was many occasions, [illegible] to enter dwellings and carry out quietly corpses that [illegible] of others. Frequently [illegible] Rogers would enter a house and find [illegible] dead and dying. Most quietly he would [illegible] the dead and carry them out, and then [illegible] the dying. Many times [illegible]

[illegible] Rogers, of No. 108 West Randolph street, was an officer of the city Health Department during the cholera epidemic of 1866, and one of the few to who were compelled by the press of business to remain in their posts when the panic came. His record was like unto having been in charge of one of the regiments which did such hard fighting during the war. Mr. Rogers took to a good position to look upon the horrors, at close range, and his recollections possess a keen interest. The region of which he had charge was designated to a North Side district, but his observations were at the time that going with the others, and in the absence of the proper means for any systematic sanitary work were interrupted by whatever comes into one's head to do best. In this way Mr. Rogers, in charge of the wagons and a general knowledge of the progress of the contagion in all parts of the city. The wagons were well known to most people, and at the commencement along the line to attract a great crowd. Accordingly, the vehicle was supplied with advertisements of all kinds. Wines merchants sent a cartoon over special to the sick and dying, a coffin and undertaker for the dead. This trap soon attracts him as a patient, and was unfortunately quickly [illegible] to a coffin in the hospital. To avoid [illegible] the public and properly carried under [illegible] Rogers, but it was many occasions, [illegible] to enter dwellings and carry out quietly corpses that [illegible] of others. Frequently [illegible] Rogers would enter a house and find [illegible] dead and dying. Most quietly he would [illegible] the dead and carry them out, and then [illegible] the dying. Many times [illegible]

PLUMBERS DISCUSSING.

[illegible]

THE SUMMER SESSIONS.

Second Day of the Western Lake Association—Speeches at Dent's Lake and Woodstock.

[illegible]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[illegible]

THE DEATH OF ALICE.

A Coroner Confronting an Old Acquaintance on Shocking Circumstances.

[illegible]

AN OPEN LETTER TO IRISHMEN

From Mr. John McHugh, of Cowles, to Dr. Fitzsimons.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CRITICISMS.

[illegible]

THE COAL KINGS.

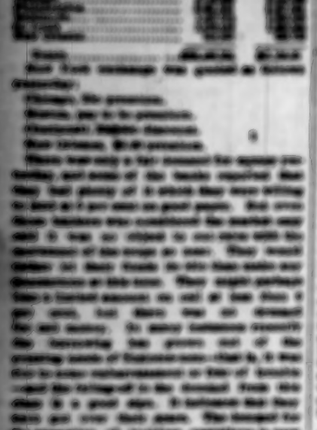
[illegible]

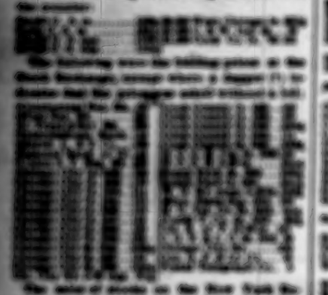
BUSINESS.

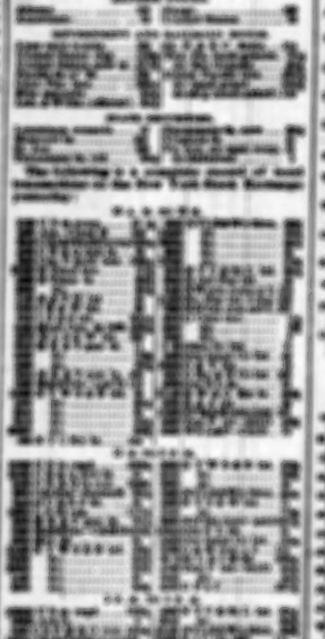
The Stock Market Quiet Early in the Day and Dropped at the Close—Banking Reform in New York.

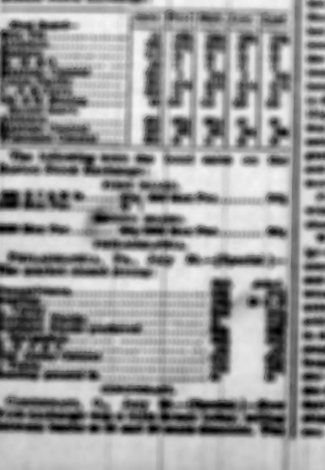
The Grain Markets Less Active and Rather Weak—Provisions Quiet and Steady.

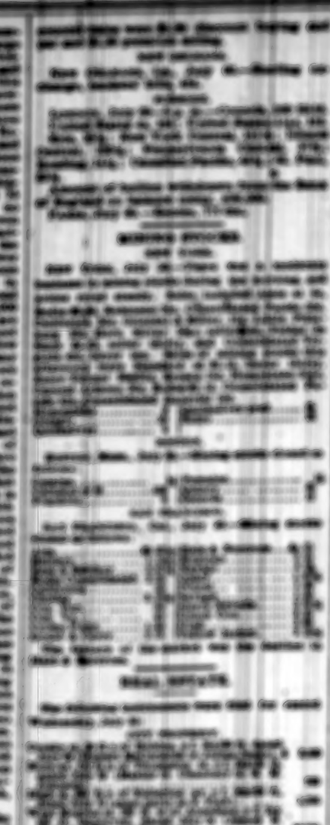
Wheat Depressed by a Larger Movement at Other Receiving Ports.

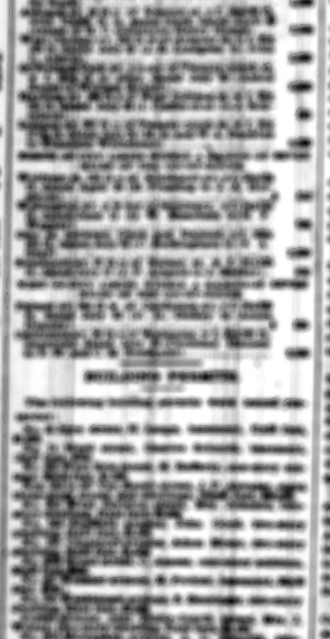


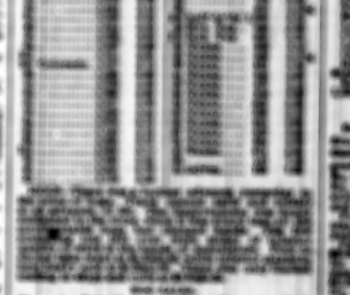


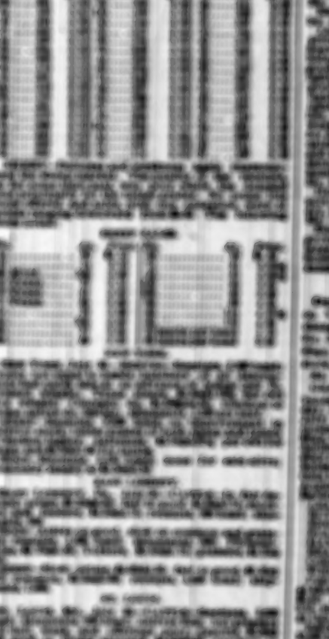


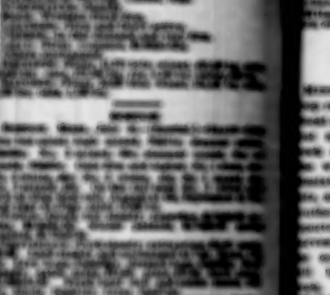


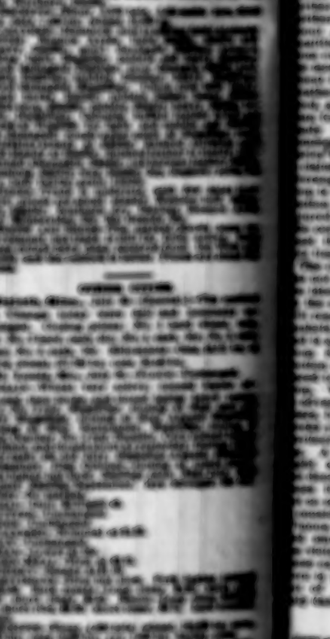


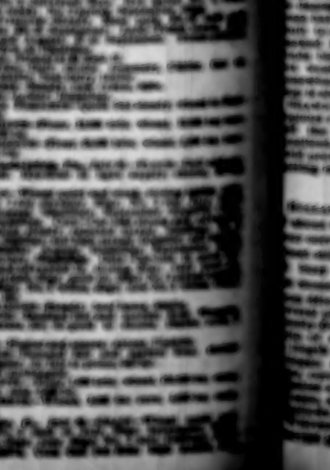












THE COURTS.

A Wife Charges Against Her Husband—A Trustee's Accounting under a Will—Items.

The Result of Proceedings in the Various Courts—New Suits—Late Legal Decisions.

Mrs. Sweet's Charges Against Her Husband.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Caroline Sweet, in which she tells a sorry story of the treatment she says she has received at the hands of her husband, Henry Sweet. In 1865 she was married to him in Rochester, Olmsted, and New York Counties, both of the latter by which Mr. Sweet was formerly a resident. Mrs. Sweet says that for some time after her marriage her husband treated her kindly, but that after the birth of their child, which occurred on April 1, 1866, their domestic relations became unhappy. Mr. Sweet would not provide for her, and finally, on the 20th of April, 1868, after Mrs. Sweet had been confined to her bed for some days by illness, he left her, and since that time has not contributed to her support, although he has been able to do so. Mrs. Sweet says that her husband is worth $100,000, and that he has property in this city. She asks that he be restrained from disposing of his property, and that he be required to support her.

Edwards vs. Gallagher.

Master in Chancery Parrott has filed his report in the suit brought in the Circuit Court by Charles S. Edwards, a minor, by his next friend, against Joseph Gallagher, executor of the will of Thomas Gallagher, deceased, and others, to obtain an accounting of the estate of said Thomas Gallagher, deceased, and for the sale of real estate belonging to said estate. The master finds that the said Joseph Gallagher, executor of the last will and testament of said Thomas Gallagher, deceased, has received from the estate of said deceased the sum of $[illegible], and has paid out on account of said estate, and for expenses, and has delivered to the heirs of said deceased, and has on hand, the sum of $[illegible], which sum the said Joseph Gallagher, executor of the last will and testament of said Thomas Gallagher, deceased, is entitled to retain in his hands for the purposes of said estate. The master has found that the said Joseph Gallagher, executor of the last will and testament of said Thomas Gallagher, deceased, is entitled to retain in his hands for the purposes of said estate, and